THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1864. NO. 122.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the Progress:

Daily paper, 1 month.....
" 3 months.....
" 6 months.....
Weekly paper, 3 months.....
" 6 months.....

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

ORANGE C. H., March 31.—Northern dates to the 30th acknowledge the capture of a Yankee cavalry company at Wingfield, Kanawha county.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation defining his amnesty proclamation. He says the amnesty only applies to persons at large and free from arrest and confinement or duress, who shall take the oath with a view of restoring peace and establishing the national authority. Prisoners excluded from the amnesty may, like all other offenders, apply to the President for clemency.

Alexandria, La., surrendered to Admiral Porter on the 16th without opposition.

The Fort DeRussey prisoners have arrived at New Orleans.

Gen. Banks left New Orleans for the field on the 19th.

Four hundred Yankee cavalry are reported to have been captured by the rebels at Union City, on the 24th.

Owen Lovejoy is dead.

Nine French frigates are at the mouth of the Rio Grande. An attack on Matamoris is expected.

The Washington *Chronicle* says Grant is to keep moving on the enemy's track, and he firmly hopes by the 4th of July, 1864, to be more renewed than 4th July, 1863, [This is nonsense.—ED.]

Salisbury delivered a speech in the Yankee Senate calling Lincoln a usurper and accusing Stanton of falsehood. The speech produced, says the *Herald*, a much deeper impression than was anticipated.

Gold 168.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 31.—The number of army corps comprising the Army of the Potomac have been reduced to three by consolidation.

Gens. Sykes, French, Newton, Spinola and Meredith have been detached from the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. Pleasanton has also been detached and will report to Gen. Rosecrans.

The recent rains have caused a heavy freshet in the James river, the water having risen to within three feet of the great flood of 1847.

The new currency will not be ready for general circulation for several days. Small amounts will be given out at the Treasury in exchange for old notes.

In the *habeas corpus* case to-day Judge Lyons decided that officers of the Militia are liable to conscription.

From Northern Georgia.

DALTON, March 31.—The enemy were engaged in sham battles yesterday and to-day which has given rise to rumors of an advance on their part. Their firing to-day resembled an engagement very much. Gen. Hardee had his corps out to-day preparing for a mimic battle to-morrow. Weather still unsettled and indicating rain.

To Editors and Others.

ATLANTA, March 31.—Editors of daily and weekly journals, at points where the currency has been funded and independent depositories are requested to send, on the 2d instant, or as soon after as possible, for public information, to the nearest telegraph station, a dispatch addressed to the Press, stating the total amount of notes funded in their vicinity.

J. S. THRASHER.

FROM MEXICO—PREPARATION FOR THE NEW EMPEROR.

The English mail steamer from Vera Cruz arrived at Havana on the 7th, with news from the Capital of Mexico to the 26th of February. A correspondent of the New York *Times*, at Havana, sends that paper the following extract from a political review of the 26th ult., published in the Capitol, with reference to the assumption of the Imperial crown of Maximilian:

The news of the near arrival of the Sovereign, communicated by Senor Estrada President of the Mexican Deputation, and which was brought by the English steamers of January last, and confirmed by the French one of St. Mezaire in the middle of the present month, has given rise to every kind of manifestations of joy, as well in the capital as in the principal towns of the Departments. In all of them there has taken place a *Te Deum*, at which the Mexican and French authorities were present, illuminations, bands of music, salutes and rejoicings. The Regency have ordered the Imperial Palace to be repaired and adorned, and the Emperor's box to be arranged in our grand theatre, and are at present examining the programme of the reception festival which the municipality of Mexico have submitted to them. Various societies of ladies and gentlemen are being organised to aid in the brilliancy of the festivals, and the example of the capital will not fail to be imitated by other places.

A letter from Juarez to Doblado, refusing to renounce the Presidency, has been published, in which we find the following topics discussed: "Doblado had written to him that his withdrawal would smooth the way for a peace; on the contrary, Juarez considered it a very dangerous course to take, as it would cover the Liberals with ridicule and introduce anarchy, beside covering Juarez himself with ignominy for being a traitor to his honor and duty in thus abandoning in the time of danger that post which the nation had confided to him. He the more feared this as it was not certain that the enemy wanted to treat with Ortega, whom they styled a fugitive who had broken his parole, or with any other Mexican who does not previously accept the intervention. On the other hand, facts prove to us that the enemy does not propose to destroy the power of certain individuals, but the government which the nation has given itself. This is why they have established a monarchy with a foreign Prince, and why Napoleon has declared that the Mexican expedition had no preconceived plan except a speedy triumph; now, he says, obtained, and therefore he wishes to make sure of the interests of France, by bestowing the power on a worthy prince."

The *Times'* correspondent adds:

It is true the state of affairs is not now very bright, and I do not try to deceive myself that circumstances may improve, but I am certain that our duty is to struggle for our country, and between a struggle and treason there is mean. I beg you, therefore, to go on making war on the enemy by all possible means, this being our only hope of salvation. Otherwise the enemy will not treat with us except on dishonorable terms, or we must treat with the established government, which is not the government of the nation.

GALLENT DEEDS.—The *Enquirer* says:

We learn from the *Express* of a bold and successful adventure, on the part of twelve members of the Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry, which resulted in the destruction of two valuable Yankee schooners, and the capture of a large amount of valuables. The parties proceeded down one of the rivers emptying into Albemarle Sound, one night during the past week, and at an opportune hour, boarded the schooners and disarmed the crews.—Both vessels were loaded with coal, cotton and salt, and all the contents were saved and sold, after which the vessels were burnt. The cargo of one vessel realized $33,000 in Confederate currency, but we were unable to ascertain how much was obtained for the other.

It is stated that there are some golden opportunities offered in the Sound to annoy the enemy's commerce, and we hope to hear of them being frequently seized.—Yankee vessels have no right to be prowling about Virginia and North Carolina waters, buying cotton and other valuables.

LADY BYRON'S [illegible] TO HER HUSBAND.

In the whole range of English literature there is found in our opinion, a production [illegible] combines within itself more [illegible] interest, than Lady Byron's [illegible] Byron's "Farewell" was [illegible] heart that he had wantonly [illegible] has, in [illegible] herself from [illegible] table" on him which [illegible]. Her reply [illegible] and must have "that" [illegible] special attention to the [illegible] ed in the last verse. [illegible] by all our readers, but it will [illegible]

Yes farewell—farewell—forever!
Thou thyself hast [illegible]
Dade hope's fairest [illegible]
Never again for [illegible]
[illegible] may forgive?
For the wretch whose wiles beguiled thee,
Thou alone didst seem to live.

Short the space which time has given
To complete thy love's decay;
By unhallowed passion driven,
Soon thy heart was taught to stray.
Lived for me that feeling tender
Which thy verse so well can show,
From my arms why didst thou wander,
My endearments why forego?

Oh, too late thy breast was bared,
Oh, too soon to me 'twas shown,
That thy love I once but shared,
And already it is flown.
Wrapt in dreams of joy abiding,
On thy breast my head hath lain,
In thy love and truth confiding,
Bliss I ne'er can know again.

That dark hour did first discover
In thy soul the hideous stain—
Would these eyes had closed forever,
Never to weep thy crimes again,
But the impious wish, O Heaven!
From thy record blotted be,
Yes, I would live, O Byron,
For the babe I've borne for thee!

In whose lovely features (let me,
All my weakness here confess,
Whilst the straggling tears permit me,)
All the father's I can trace—
He whose image never leaves me,
He whose image still I prize,
Who this bitterest feeling gives me,
Still to love where I despise.

With regret and sorrow rather,
When our child's first accents flow,
I will teach her to say FATHER,
But his guilt she ne'er shall know.
Whilst to-morrow and to-morrow
Wakes me from a widowed bed;
On another's arm no sorrow
Wilt thou feel, no tear wilt shed.

I, the world's approval sought not,
When I tore myself from thee;
Of it's praise or blame I thought not—
What's its praise or blame to me?
He so prized—so loved—adored,
From my heart his image drove,
On my head contempt was poured,
And preferred a wanton's love.

Thou art proud; but mark me, Byron,
I've a heart proud as thine own,
Soft to love, but hard as iron
When contempt is o'er it thrown—
But farewell!—I'll not upbraid thee,
Never, never wish the ill;
Wretched though thy crimes have made me
If thou can'st, be happy still.

BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENT.

Bishop Atkinson is compelled by sickness to recall his Appointments already issued, and to substitute the following, viz:

Wilmington	April	17th
Rockfish	"	20th
Fayetteville	"	21st
St. Marks, Deep River	"	23d
Pittsborough	"	24th
Chapel Hill	"	26th
Graham	"	28th
Hillsboro'	"	29th
Raleigh	May	1st
Golasboro'	"	3d
Kinston	"	4th
Wilson	"	6th
Tarboro'	"	8th
Scotland Neck	"	10th
Halifax	"	12th
Weldon	"	13th
Gaston	"	15th
Henderson	"	17th

AN ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—An attempt of highway robbery and murder was made upon the person of an old gentleman, Mr. Woodman Sidbury, on Saturday last, while he was on his way from Wilmington to his home on Topsail Sound. It appears that two men in soldier's uniforms, accosted him in the public road, and demanded his money, which he refused to give up, when the fiends struck him several blows on the head with a club, thereby stunning him very severely and rendering him insensible. From some cause the culprits ceased their operations on the old gentleman without getting his money. He was still in his buggy insensible, and when he came to his senses he found that his horse had carried him near to a neighbor's on the sound. He then succeeded in getting home, where his wounds were dressed. Mr. Sidbury is in a very critical situation, and there is considerable doubt of his recovery. We presume the matter will be fully investigated. We learn Mr. S can identify the men. Mr. Sidbury is quite an old and feeble man, and it is a great wonder that he got home after having received at least four blows on his head with a club. The parties engaged in the outrage had first ascertained that he had no weapons. Their leaving him without consummating their purpose is, no doubt, due to their hearing some noise and fearing that some one was coming.—*Wil. Journal.*

PUBLIC SALE,

IN WARREN COUNTY, N. C., NEAR LITTLETON, all my perishable property, 40 head of Cattle, 15 Milch Cows, 120 Sheep, Horses, Hogs, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Tallow, Leather, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming utensils, and many other things, 14 hhds Tobacco and 12 Bales Cotton. Terms Cash.

April 1-5t* G. B. ALSTON.

Quartermaster's Office C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 23d, 1864.

I REQUIRE 25 (TWENTY-FIVE) NO. 1 NEGRO Men for employ in this Department.

Parties having good hands to hire will do well to apply immediately. W. E PEIRCE,
March 31-tf Captain & A. Q. M.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE GENeral Assembly, at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company.

March 31-3tawtd

Bank of Cape Fear,
RALEIGH, March 1st 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances from this Bank by the 15th instant, and all balances left in Bank on the 30th instant will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds and paid to said depositors. W. H. JONES, Cash'r.

March 2-td

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others desirous to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.

Aug 21-tf Richmond, Va.

[illegible]

APPLES—Green.....
" Dried.....
BEANS.....
BUTTER.....
CHICKENS.....
CORN.....
CORN MEAL.....
EGGS.....
FLOUR.....
GRASS.....
HIDES—Dry.....
" Green.....
HAY—Per hundred.....
LARD.....
MOLASSES.....
MEAL.....
NAILS—Scarce.....
OATS—Per hundred.....
" Cleaned.....
PORK.....
POTATOES—Sweet.....
" Irish.....
PEAS—Ground.....
" Stock.....
" White Table.....
RAGS.....
RICE.....
RYE.....
SALT—
SUGAR—Brown.....
" Coffee.....
" Loaf.....
TALLOW.....
WHEAT.....

[illegible] Journal, very scarce.....$12@15
CHICKENS.....$7 00
CORN.....$16@20
[illegible].....$3
[illegible].....$3
[illegible].....$3
[illegible].....$3@12
[illegible].....$3
[illegible].....$3
GRASS.....$3
HIDES—Dry.....$5
" Green.....$3 00
HAY—Per hundred.....$10
LARD.....$6 00
MOLASSES.....$35@40
MEAL.....$20 00
NAILS—Scarce.....$3 00
OATS—Per hundred.....$10
" Cleaned.....$3 00
PORK.....None.
POTATOES—Sweet.....$15
" Irish.....$15
PEAS—Ground.....$20
" Stock.....$25
" White Table.....$30
RAGS.....15c
RICE.....$1
RYE.....$20
SALT—.....$40 00
SUGAR—Brown.....$12
" Coffee.....$15
" Loaf.....None.
TALLOW.....$3 50
WHEAT.....$15

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

TUESDAY, March 22.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily, and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$4 00
BEEF, retail	$1 25
BEESWAX	$2 75
BUTTER	$5@6 00
CORN	$25
COTTON	$1 75
COTTON YARNS	$20@50 00
COFFEE	$15 00@20
EGGS	$5 00
FLOUR	$220@240
IRON, Swede	$3 50@5
LEATHER	$15@20 00
LARD	$3 00
NAILS	$5 00
PORK	$2 50
PEAS	$30
RYE	$25
SUGAR	$10 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$3@3 25
SHEETING, 4-4	$3 50@5 00
SALT	$40 00
TALLOW	$2 75

WILMINGTON MARKET.

March 23, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on hoof at $2 75, to $3 00 per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $3 50 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $5 50 to $6 50 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $6 to $7 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $18 to $20 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $20 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 80 to $2 00 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $4 00 to $5 00 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $260 to $275 per bbl for superfine and family.

HIDES—Green, $2 00 to $2 50, and dry $4 50 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $13 to $13 50, and Upper, $15 50 to 14 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $6 00 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $18 to $20 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $2 to $2 25 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $12 to $15.

POTATOES—Sweet, $20 to $25, and Irish, $25 to $30 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $5 50 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$20 to $22 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 1 25 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $25 to $30 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $9 to $11 00 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $4 75 to $5 00 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$5 per gallon.

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months		$18.00
" " Three months		8.00
" " One month		3.00
Weekly paper, three months		3.00
" " six months		5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends** receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by reading or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Twenty cents for Rags.**—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton or Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

[illegible]

[illegible] Conservative [illegible] are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by harranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the [illegible] necessary, and to provide [illegible] the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

Congressional.—Editors Progress:—We beg leave to suggest the name of our fellow-citizen, Gen. JAMES M. LEACH, as a candidate for Congress in this District, to supply the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Christian. In times such as the present men of age and experience, who possess talents, should be called to office. And as a member of the Legislature for many years, and also to Congress, his speeches, votes and conservative course in both bodies, gave general satisfaction and made many personal and political friends.

MANY CITIZENS,
March 10-tf of Davidson County.

We are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased.

March 16-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

STOCK FOR SALE.

IF APPLICATION BE MADE IMMEDIATELY, I will sell One Hundred shares in the Chatham Railroad Company at par—$100 per share.

March 29-tf W. W. VASS, Treas

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A FARM, CONSISTING OF ONE HUNDRED AND twelve acres, well watered and well timbered, situated six miles northwest of Raleigh, is offered for sale, together with the stock of all kinds upon it, a quantity of provisions of various kinds, and household and kitchen furniture. The improvements consist of two log houses, corn-crib, potato house, stables and shelter, and there is a lot of building lumber and shingles. Thirteen bushels of wheat have been sown, also some rye, and some Irish potatoes planted. Property more desirable is seldom offered. For further information apply at

March 19-2weod PROGRESS OFFICE.

Confederate copy twice and send account to this office.

WANTED TO HIRE.

WANTED AT THE PROGRESS OFFICE, IMMEDIately, a negro man. Highest wages paid.

March 31-tf

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
March 18, 1864.

ON AND AFTER THE TWENTIETH INST., THE Mail Train will leave Raleigh for Weldon at 7 o'clock, A. M.

Mail Train will arrive at Raleigh at 4 o'clock, A. M.

R. A. DUNN, Sup't.

Superintendent's Office,
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, March 24, 1864.

OUR ACCOMMODATION TRAIN IS DISCONTINued until further notice.

March 26-1w P. A. DUNN, Sup't.

Quartermaster's Department,
GOLDSBORO', N. C., Feb. 25th, 1864.

PRODUCERS IN THE COUNTY OF JOHNSTON will deliver one-tenth of their corn (tax in kind) to Dr. John B. Beckwith, County Commissioner, for the use of the families of indigent soldiers. J. H. BRYAN,
Capt. & P. Q. M. 3d Con. Dist. N. C.

FARMERS OF JOHNSTON WILL LEARN FROM the above order that their tithe corn now belongs to the county, it has been paid for, and they will be expected to deliver it only upon the orders from the county Agents.

March 22-d1ww2w JNO. B. BECKWITH,
County Commissioner.

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.

March 19-d&wtf

NOTICE.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, March 29th, 1864.

THE TAX IMPOSED BY THE CONFEDERATE States for the year 1864, on the shares of the Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid by the Corporation. Share holders will not give in or pay this tax.

W. J. HAWKINS,
March 31-12t President.

HARNESS AND CARRIAGES

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANnounces to the public that he is now prepared to trim and repair buggies and carriages; also all kinds of harness.

Shop on Wilmington street, next door to the Confederate Blacksmith Shop. JOHN EAMES.

March 7-1m

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN SHEETS or scraps, not less than 1½ inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for same, would do well to call on the subscriber.

March 29-3w G. A. LACK.

Confederate copy 4 weeks.

Office North Carolina R. R. Co.,
Vance, March 25th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY THE CONFEDERATE Tax on the Stock held by individuals.

By order of the Board of Directors:

THOMAS WEBB,
March 29-1w President.

WANTED

AT THE MANASSAS GAP RAILROAD SHOPS, Gaveonboro', N. C.

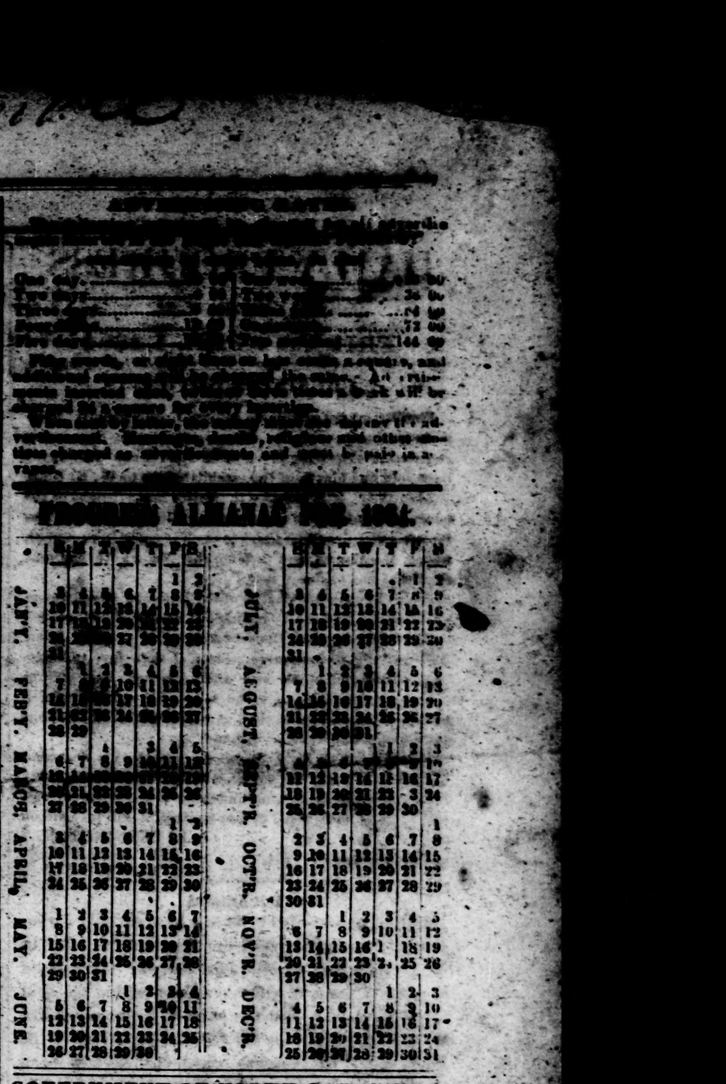
2 first class Machinists.
6 Smiths.
20 Carpenters.

Highest wages paid. March 14, 3m

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 2 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 6 rooms 20x20 feet; a good [illegible] room 20x30 feet; a good [illegible] house [illegible] 16 feet [illegible] and [illegible] rooms [illegible] and [illegible] cellar and [illegible] house. For further information apply to HAYDEN BURGIN in Mount Pleasant, or to HAYDEN BURGIN, Raleigh, N. C.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.



GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Bass, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Asst Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The May term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Lemuel J Yeates, Halifax; 2d Circuit, Thomas Ruffin, Orange; 3d Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert P Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Byrum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merriman, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W P Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—J B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Haygood, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patten, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President Ex Officio, Rev William F Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President ex officio, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J R Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward G Fisher is Superintendent of Asylum for

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Burton H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G W Nelson, of Ga., superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Kilmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Chief Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fauntleroy, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John R Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster-General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. R A Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harris, of Ala, Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

Commissioners.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Gorman and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Langston and R. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Otey and H. R. Rogers.

J. J. Christophey is Clerk to the Board as City Treasurer.

W. H. Mackorell is City Treasurer.

Town Constable—J. J. Scott, Chief—N. V. Jones, [illegible]

[illegible] City Attorney.

[illegible] Police.

[illegible] Police.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1864.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Finding myself unable to attend to the rapidly accumulating business of the *Progress* Office, the increasing circulation requiring more labor than I can perform, I have sold one-fourth of the establishment to W. R. RICHARDSON, Esq., who assumes the entire management of the books and finances of the concern. Mr. Richardson was for several years Chief Clerk in the Treasury Department, under Mr. Courts, and is favorably known throughout the State as a business man.

I shall have entire charge of the Editorial management of the paper, and shall continue, as heretofore, a firm and decided advocate of Conservative principles and labor zealously for an honorable peace. I shall favor a vigorous prosecution of the war and a vigorous prosecution of negotiations looking to an honorable peace. Sooner or later it must come to this, and I am not afraid that our statesmen will betray or dishonor us.

As a new set of books are to be opened, it is desirable that the old ones be closed up, and we therefore, respectfully appeal to all persons indebted to the office to call and settle at once. All claims against it will be paid on presentation. J. L. PENNINGTON.

Raleigh, April 1, 1864.

Richmond.

Is Richmond to fall? This is now not only an important but a vital question. The campaign is to be in Virginia and North Carolina, and the greatest struggle of the war will take place within the next ninety days at or near the gates of Richmond. The transfer of Grant from the West to the Army of the Potomac and the movements and changes now going on in the Yankee army, all indicate that a last and final effort is to be made to take Richmond. But shall we let them do it? No, a thousand times no. If they concentrate we must do the same, and if the whole federal army should be thrown against Richmond, we must have the whole Confederate army there to meet them. Richmond must not fall. Too much blood has been shed, too many noble veterans have been sacrificed in its defence to lose it now. Let our entire people buckle on their armor for this last, desperate encounter, and if victory should perch upon our banner, as we have good cause to believe it will, the discomfitted foe may be induced to abandon the idea of conquest and subjugation, and let us go. Finally they will have to come to it.

But as to the danger that threatens Richmond, the *Examiner*, one of the best informed papers in the Confederacy, says:

"The result of the military council held at Washington in the early days of this month was correctly stated in the columns of this paper, on better information than our Generals sometimes get from their trading scouts. We endeavored to call attention to the decision of the United States government—that the next campaign should be made against Richmond—that the whole veteran force of the United States should be consolidated in Virginia under Grant—and that nothing further should be attempted in the South and West until the chief object was accomplished. We understand that our warning created some merriment in official circles. Our military Solomons were too well satisfied that there would not be another great battle fought in Virginia during the war; and that the great campaign was to be looked after in Georgia. Official facts, now well known to all, show who was right and who was wrong. Grant has even been made Commander-in-Chief. Not a Commander-in-Chief after the manner of Halleck; not a bureau officer at Washington; but Commander-in-Chief on the field. He takes the chief army in his hands, and does not ask Lincoln for more troops, but orders them up to his headquarters from any part of the country. His main object, like that of all other generals, is victory and success where he in person shall command. To secure success there, every general will, if he has the power, strip all other quarters of troops. To grant that power has been given—a power hitherto unknown, except when sovereigns have been on the field as commanders—and Grant has assumed the personal command of the Army of the Potomac. This fact removes all ground of doubt. The campaign of 1864 will be here, in Virginia, against Richmond. The war elsewhere will stand still. The best parts of the army of Chattanooga and that of the Mississippi will be seen here. Already they are assembling at Annapolis, in Maryland.

We take pleasure in stating, as an act of justice to the gentleman in Kinston, alluded to a few days ago by us as one of the parties that had abused us through the *Confederate*, that he disclaims having written anything for any paper and that he was not concerned in the attack on us. We also erred in stating that he was a Northern man. He is a native of Lenoir. We are glad the gentleman disclaims the act and we take much pleasure in making this correction. The attacks of the other party referred to injure no one.

We have a letter from a militia officer enquiring if the Governor means to put Militia and Home Guard Officers in the army. We don't know. We suppose the Governor will do his duty as he understands it, and the time may come when militia officers, home guard officers and magistrates will have a taste of Camp Holmes. We don't know. The Governor is a frank, candid, honest man, and if appealed to by one of the interested parties would no doubt give a candid answer.

The Large Receipts

Of the *Progress* Office enable us to be generous, and we therefore give notice that the old issue will be received for subscriptions during the first ten days of April. We believe in the currency, but not in those who depreciate it.

We publish with much pleasure a letter from Capt. York. We did not mean to misrepresent that gentleman, and we think his letter will most abundantly vindicate our remarks.

Apprehensions are felt that the fruit is all killed in Florida. The gardens in that State have been much injured by the late cold weather.

General John H. Morgan was in Lynchburg on Saturday.

"SIGNS AND WONDERS."—The following "strange story" appears in the Wilmington *Journal*:

Messrs. Editors: As it may be of some interest to the public, I will relate a singular phenomenon I saw on the sun on Saturday evening, the 19th inst. About five o'clock P. M., I noticed that the sun was unusually red; in a few minutes I discovered two dark-red streaks running North and South. In a very short time a dark spot appeared on the bottom of the sun's disk, which grew larger, and as it ascended up through the centre, it had the appearance of a lion's head and mane. About the time it reached the centre, another appeared on the left or South, which grew more rapidly, and soon drove the first out through the Northwestern corner; after both had disappeared a black streak entered, passing through due North and South, which did not fade until the sun had disappeared behind the Western hills. The above can be vouched for by my brother as well as myself.

Long Creek, N. C. G. F. WALKER.

For the Progress.]

CAMP NEAR KINSTON, N. C., March 22, 1864.

MR. EDITOR,—In yesterday's paper, observed a passage in your editorial calculated to injure me, and place me in a false position. The paragraph is as follows:

"We all remember the Orange C. H. Convention, last summer, and how the official proceedings were sanctified by the religious press, and how the said religious press published to the world that an officer from this county made a speech on that occasion, in which he denounced Mr Holden as a "son of hell." *Now we know that this Officer* has since called on Mr. Holden, and disclaimed the use of any such language, *and assured him that he had never seen anything that appeared in the Standard, editorially, that he condemned.*"

It is that portion in *italics* calculated to misrepresent me. During the winter of 1863, I seldom received the *Standard*, and from the battle of first Fredericksburg, May 1st, to our return to Orange C. H., about August 1st, I never saw a copy. On our return to Virginia, I heard many rumors relative to the condition of affairs in North Carolina, and the first copy of the *Standard* I saw contained "Davidson's" article, proposing to reconstruct on the basis of Corwin's Resolution, and I believe also the proceedings of a meeting containing "Union Resolution." Knowing that such sentiments were morally treasonable, I never disguised my sentiments either in public or in private; that I was totally opposed to the "*Peace Movement*," being however well-meant the move, in my opinion, more injurious to the cause than any defeat we could sustain. I, at once, heartily joined in meetings expressive of our opposition to the "Peace Movement," and in my speech at the Orange Convention, I was not too easy upon those who were engaged in the movement, but never mentioned Mr Holden's name, and from using the quotation,

"To reign is pleasant; tho' it be in hell,
Better reign in hell than serve in heaven,"

arose the reporter's error, in saying I denounced Mr. Holden as "a Son of Hell," which every member knew I did not use.

In December last, I called a few moments at Mr. Holden's office. I told him I did not use the expression attributed to me; told him, moreover, that *I had seen* nothing editorially in the *Standard* to which I objected, up to the time of the appearance of "*Davidson's*" article, and the appearance of Union Resolutions, and his endorsements of the *Peace Movement*, when I differed with him, and should continue to differ; that I retracted nothing I had said in my remarks at the Orange Convention, and earnestly besought him to drop the Peace Movement and publish no more, "Davidson's" and Union Resolutions. Mr. Holden distinctly stated to me that *he did not* endorse "*Davidson's*" article, nor the Union Resolutions, and that he was unjustly censured for allowing them to appear, that he distinctly stated he was responsible for his editorials alone; and that he had actually stricken out many passages, and even whole paragraphs from communications, on account of their disloyalty. I distinctly told Mr. Holden that we differed, and differed widely. I could not go with his "Peace Movement" nor at all endorse his publishing Davidson's article. The few copies of the *Standard* which I received, during the summer of 1863, contained nothing objectionable, that I remember, until those containing Davidson's article and his endorsement of the Peace Movement, the publication of which, I think, almost unpardonable.

I do not believe, Mr. Editor, that your article was intended to misrepresent; but making me endorse every thing editorially in the *Standard*, when I had not seen probably the thousandth part of it, and my explanation was due him from the *personal* relations which had existed between us.

My opinions are the same now that they were at Orange last summer, and am now opposed to the Peace movement and Convention movement; believing as I honestly do, both to be pregnant with evil to our cause, and in no way serviceable. Very truly, yours,

RICH. WAT. YORK.

For the Progress.]

MR. EDITOR—*Sir*:—I had the pleasure to hear the Hon. J. M. Leach address a large concourse of people in the Court House, in Wadesboro', on Tuesday of Anson Superior Court. Although personally a stranger to the most of his hearers, he nevertheless produced a very favorable impression. He handled the various subjects touched, with perfect candor and great ability, and the large crowd listened with close attention and apparent endorsement of the speaker's views. He dwelt at considerable length on the unhappy condition of our once happy country—censuring (and justly too) the extreme parties of each section for wanton precipitancy in plunging the land into an awful civil war; in total disregard of the timely and considerate counsels of more moderate and conservative men; reading portions of an eloquent appeal the distinguished speaker had made in the United States Congress in behalf of the Union of our Fathers, condemnatory of disunion and all its attendant and transparent evils, contending that the North, for political purposes, and the South, for purposes equally political, *but at the hazard of everything* we hold dear on earth, had convulsed the civilized world with horror at the sad spectacle of inhuman butchery and indiscriminate slaughter, now characterizing this unnatural and fratricidal strife. He took the position boldly, that we must negotiate for an honorable peace; that all wars are ended by negotiation; that, while our brave boys are resisting the onward and continued encroachments of the foreign foe on the gory field of battle, it is the duty of the statesman in the council chamber, in the parliamentary hall—everywhere, and on all occasions, to use whatever gifts of intellect, prudence, sagacity and common sense an Allwise God has bestowed upon them to render the blood-stained efforts of our soldiers effective in securing an honorable, early and lasting peace. Our forefathers resorted to the arts of diplomacy, and that too, in the darkest hour of the struggle, and he could see no lurking treason in an earnest effort to imitate their example. Like Gov. Brown, his efforts for peace should be *earnest, unremitting* and *unceasing*, and that no simple idea of propriety, or a mere notion of honor should intervene to prevent it. That the patriot would gladly hail that frame of mind as an auspicious omen; the philanthropist would rejoice in returning reason and a cessation of bloodshed, and the genuine christian would, in addition to his own scriptural and pious efforts, accompany such a noble and praiseworthy effort to the throne of the Most High.

The speculator, the original secessionists, the latter-day saint, and over all and above all in point of malignity, the *war preacher*, were all opposed to negotiation. The former, for motives purely selfish; the second class, for consistency alone; the third, in consequence of the zeal of all new converts, covering themselves with the flimsy gauze of over-righteousness, and the latter, because it gave him a supposed fit occasion to deal in actions, self-laudatory, and vent his spleen in the sacred pulpit against those denounced by him as disloyal in sentiment, forgetting his vow by which he dedicated himself, soul and body to his master, and interpolating ideas, human in origin, and unscriptural in character, based, perhaps, on a saying of Him who announced "Peach on earth," but perverted, however, into a Phillippic against Yankeedom, and in its tendency filling the South with countless thousands of human beings. Col. L. urged more moderation, more forbearance one to another, less acrimony and bitter feeling, that we were all on board the same ship, destined to reach a port in safety, or be likewise engulphed in the same watery grave. He urged the people to go to the polls and vote as freemen for the man of their choice, unbiased by prejudice, and untrammelled by petty dictation. He pledged himself, if elected, to urge the repeal of the act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and all others subversive of the dearest rights of the people. The people generally will cheerfully support the Colonel, and especially the friends of the lamented Christian, so triumphantly elected to Congress last fall from this district.

I hear considerable talk too, about the Gubernatorial candidates. Holden has many supporters even in the Pee Dee country, as will be seen in August. But more anon on this subject. I write in great haste.

Yours truly, C.

For the Progress.]

CAMP DETACHMENT 66TH REG'T. N. C. T., NEAR KENANSVILLE, March 23, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—The officers of this detachment held a meeting to day against Mr. W. W. Holden. The officers are privileged characters, but we think they ought to give the privates a chance to express their opinions.—There were twelve or fifteen officers in the meeting and they spoke for the whole detachment. I know it to be a fact that a large majority of the soldiers in this detachment are for Mr. Holden, and the first Thursday in August next will prove what I have said. Those men who have abused Mr. Holden will, in August next, see that he is the chosen of a large majority of the soldiers and citizens. Mr. Holden is the man for us to elect for our next Governor. We would hold a meeting here but we don't have any chance. We will, in August next, vote for him. Please publish this and let the people know who the soldiers are for. By so doing you will oblige your friend.

A PRIVATE.

A GLOOMY PARAGRAPH.—The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of the 8th, in a lengthy leader, says:

"Affairs certainly look very gloomy, and Congress certainly supposes Mr. Chase is blessed with Aladdin's lamp, as they have failed to do anything whatever to assist him in the matter. The Confederates have touched the bottom of the tub and are ascending, and we are in a fair way to see the bottom also, unless something is speedily done."

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

The following brief summary is from Northern papers of the [illegible]th:

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Lt. Gen. Grant and staff arrived at this headquarters of the Army of the Potomac yesterday, (25th) and at once ordered the army to be got ready for his inspection. He was received with much enthusiasm. The First and Third corps have been consolidated and attached to the Sixth, commanded by Major General Sedwick.

Gen. Hancock has assumed command of the Second corps, which is now one of the largest in the army.

Deserters continue to arrive in our lines.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

The Red river expedition has met with an important success in the capture of Fort De Russey, with 250 prisoners and several heavy guns. Our land forces, under Gen. Smith, landed a few miles below the fort, when Gen. Taylor, the rebel commander, attempted an attack on the rear of our forces, with the view of cutting off our communications with the river. With a quick perception of the advantages thus opened to us, Gen. Smith abandoned his communications with the river, and struck out boldly for Fort De Russey, which, by forced marches, he reached and captured before the rebels could regain their stronghold. Admiral Porter at once steamed up to Alexandria. This success gives us control of one of the richest cotton regions of the Southwest.

GREAT ADVANCE IN GOLD.

In New York on the 25th gold opened at 168¾, advanced to 169¼, and closed at at 168¾. In Baltimore the closing rate was 168½.

Secretary Chase, under the authority of the act authorizing the sale of the surplus gold in the Treasury, has determined to issue "gold notes," receivable for duties, with which he proposes to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt due up to 1st January, 1868. That due on or before the 1st of July next will be paid without rebate of interest; on that due after July 1st, a rebate of three per cent. will be exacted. It is supposed that about twenty-five millions of dollars of interest on the public debt will be anticipated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andy Johnson is urged by his friends as the nominee for Vice President on the ticket with Lincoln.

A number of Western troops are to be transferred to the eastern theatre of war.

Gen. Burnside was in Washington on Thursday last. The troops to accompany his expedition are rapidly assembling at Annapolis.

The Ohio Democratic Convention adopted resolutions opposing the prosecution of the war for the subjugation of the South.

Senator Saulsbury made a bold and defiant speech, in the Yankee Senate, on the 25th, against military interference with elections.

Gen. W. F. Smith will be chief of staff to Lieut. Gen. Grant.

The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention pronounced in favor of Gen. McClellan for President.

Chicago has been fixed upon as the place of meeting for the "National Democratic Convention."

PEACE UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF 1776.

We find the following article on this subject in a late number of the *Carolinian*:

Peace upon the principles of 1776 is the position occupied by the great State of Georgia. Let us examine without prejudice the real meaning of this, the objections to it, and the points to be urged in its favor.

The meaning of this proposition is very simple. It is, that the sovereignty and distinct separate nationality of the several States in their individual capacity be acknowledged by the States of the United States, or their Federal agent or head, the General Government at Washington. This is all we desired at first—it is all we are fighting for.

The objections urged against any movement upon our part to place the question before the people of the United States, have already been noticed by us, but we will take occasion again to name them, and, if possible, show our readers that they are nothing but vain or ignorant points of etiquette that ought and must be set aside to give place to the great and important consideration of peace upon terms honorable to us, and to those who are attempting our subjugation.

The objection is urged that any offer of peace from us would be an acknowledgment of weakness upon our part—that the enemy would so construe it and wage the war with greater energy and more inhuman cruelty.

To the first part of the objection we would reply that we cannot see wherein a desire for peace argues weakness. Particularly is this the case when the offer comes from a people so successful as we have been in resisting armies more numerous than were ever used by France or England. Can it be an acknowledment of weakness upon the part of a government that has already, this spring, successfully resisted every advance of the enemy? But we would like to know if it would be an acknowledgment of weakness now, how much stronger will it be, one, two or three years hence, after all the carnage and blood that must intervene in that time? Do our readers not believe that we are stronger now than we will be after the loss of thousands in battle that might be, to a great extent, prevented by the adoption of this policy, but which will most assuredly occur, should this plan be rejected. The fact is the rejection of this plan is an indication of weakness—a weakness of pride, unworthy of a great people fighting for a great object.

As to the latter part of the objection—that the enemy, construing such an offer as an indication of weakness, would prosecute the war with greater vigor and more inhuman cruelty, we have but little to urge. The objection reveals ignorance upon its face, and above all, it argues that which they are endeavoring to avoid giving the enemy any occasion to imagine, viz., weakness; for to be afraid of a more vigorous prosecution of the war upon the part of the enemy is most certainly an indication of weakness.

But, is it not a fact that the enemy has heretofore, and is now, prosecuting the war with all his strength and with all the force in his power? Has he not been, and is he not now, doing his very best? Why, then, fear such a result?

Such is not the case, however? but on the contrary, the rejection, by Lincoln, of the terms we propose to place before the people of the United States, will weaken his cause—will cause his present supporters, now enthusiastically in favor of the war, to become lukewarm and careless of the result, for by the destruction of the principles contended for by us, in the terms which we are desirous of proposing to the enemy, are destroyed the hopes of the Northern people in Republican liberty and institutions.

The points that may be urged in favor of adopting the course for which we contend, are numerous. It is our intention to-day, to refer to the most prominent and important.

The principles of 1776, involved the right of the people to self-government—the independence and sovereignty of the States. This principle is the foundation stone of American institutions, and of American independence and liberty. These self-evident truths have been baptized with the blood of our ancestors, and consecrated through much sacrifice of blood and treasure as a priceless boon, which we, as their children, inherit, and which it is the duty of the North, not less than the South, to guard at the cost of their lives, from any invasion from any source whatever.

The offer we propose to make to the United States, therefore, is that they acknowledge this self-evident truth, that in doing this they acknowledge the independence of the several States, forming the Confederate government as separate and sovereign in themselves. It is not likely that for years they will be willing to acknowledge the independence of the Confederate government, as an association of independent States, should this war last. There is no constitutional principle involved in their refusal to acknowledge or recognize the independence of the Confederate government, but there is an obligation resting upon them founded upon their own system of government, to acknowledge the independence and sovereignty of the States that compose this government. A refusal upon the part of the people of the United States, to acknowledge the sovereignty of the States, is a surrender of their rights as freeman, into hands that have already been, but too willing to take advantage of such an admission to their oppression. Another advantage to us, is, that it effectually removes the question of slavery from this contest, and places the entire issue not only before the people of the United States, but of the whole world, upon the sovereignty of the States. Instead of it being a question of the existence of slavery, it will be a question of the existence of Republican liberty—Republican government, and Republican institutions. It will add thousands in the North to the peace party. It will change thousands against this war, who have been ardent in its favor, because there will then be a vital principle at stake to the people of the United States, one upon which is based the whole superstructure of Republican government. A principle will then be at stake which, in the event of Northern success, will forever seal the fate of liberty—will establish, upon the continent of America, a despotism more insufferable than that of Turkey or Russia. Impress this upon the mind of the Northern people—give the peace men of the North the opportunity to present this question in its true light—ignore entirely the question of slavery, to which they are naturally and unalterably opposed, through education, prejudice and ignorance—make the issue one of State sovereignty, and our word for it, it will not only give us moral weight before the whole world, but it will attack abolitionism in its stronghold, and before six months Lincoln will be but too glad to sue for terms and grant us our independence.

REV. DR. [illegible] OF NORFOLK BRIDGED THE [illegible]

[illegible] recently disappeared at [illegible] and the Rev. Joseph D. Armstrong, D. D., Rector of [illegible], to work the [illegible] while coming out of the Custom House with [illegible] remarkable remark that he "would like to spit upon Northern Yankees," or something to that effect? A. I prefer not answering.

Q. Have you ever in your public utterances favorably to the Southern cause? A. I [illegible] a sermon on the recommendation of the Southern Commissioner.

Q. Did you object at that time to doing so? A. No, sir.

Q. Have you since the commencement of the war preached in your pulpit a sermon favorable to the Union cause, or one that would please the loyal and displease the disloyal? A. No, sir.

Q. Where were you born? A. In New Jersey. I came to Virginia when a little over seven years old.

Q. Have you determined in your mind not to pray for or allude to the President of the United States the authorities, the armies and navies thereof, that they may be successful in all their efforts to put down this wicked rebellion? A. I have.

Q. Do you think this a wicked rebellion? A. No, sir.

Q. Have you, since the commencement of this war, opened your church on any fast or thanksgiving day recommended by the President of the United States? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever open your church on Jeff. Davis' recommendation? A. There has been meetings for prayer.

Q. Should the President of the United States within a short time recommend a day of thanksgiving or fast, with a view that Christians would unite in prayer for the overthrow of all rebels in arms against the government of the United States, would you willingly open your church and take charge of such meetings to that end?—A. I should not.

Q. Do you look upon slavery as a divine institution? A. I look upon it as allowable.

Q. Did you look upon the hanging of John Brown as just and right? A. I did.

Q. Would you look upon the hanging of any of the prominent rebels—Jeff. Davis, for instance—as just and right? A. I should not.

Q. Are you religiously and morally opposed to capital punishment? A. I am not.

Q. Do you look upon Jeff. Davis or any of his Confederates as deserving any severe punishment for their public acts against the government since the commencement of the war? A. I do not.

Q. Do you sympathize with the Union cause or with the Confederate? A. With the Confederate.

Q. Do you look upon Jeff. Davis, Wigfall, J. M. Mason, and their former colleagues in the United States Congress just preceding the year 1860, as perjured men, and deserving a traitor's reputation for all time, until they show works meet for repentance? A. I do not.

Q. Did or do you now regret the Federal loss at Smithfield a few weeks since? A. I do not.

Q. Do you think the attack upon Fort Sumter by the rebels justifiable? A. I prefer not answering.

Q. Do you think the South justifiable in ever having fired on the old flag? A. I do.

Q. Should you know of any blockade runners or secret mail carriers to or from the rebels, would you give immediate information thereof to our authorities, that they might be detected and punished as traitors deserve? A. I would not have anything to do with it.

LINCOLN PLOTTING FOR ANOTHER TERM—OPPOSITION TO HIS RE-ELECTION.

Lincoln is hard at work plotting for another term, using all the influence of his office and the immense patronage of the government to secure his re-election. In spite of this, however, there seems to be springing up in the North a fierce and bitter opposition to his re-election. The New York *Spirit of the Times*, a thorough going Republican organ, protests against his being foisted upon the people for another term, and shows clearly, in the extracts we make below from its article, of the game being attempted by his followers to "rope in" the country for a second term:

The patronage of the government is not only being squandered at this moment to debauch the legislature into an illicit nomination of Mr. Lincoln, but he has actually been engaged of late in granting pardons to military rebels, who are above the high-water mark of the amnesty proclamation, in order that they may come within our lines and electioneer to carry out his personal purposes. As for the amnesty proclamation itself, applied as it is, to rush Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee back into the Union in time for the June convention, it looks wonderfully like a dodge to recruit votes for Uncle Abraham in that body.

In addition to the political reasons against a double term, and especially at this time, Mr. Lincoln is the most unfit man among all the candidates of the loyal side, for the tremendous tasks and responsibilities of the next four years. The true war with the rebellion is yet to come. What has thus far taken place in arms is merely a dazzling military prologue, and the grand body of the epic is to be performed in the halls of Congress and in the Executive chamber. The future of this country, say, the welfare of all labouring mankind, depends upon the character of the adjustment, and in view of such a momentous task, we doubt if any but a salaried retainer or some hopeful mendicant, will pretend for an instant that such responsibilities would be properly lodged, if left in the hands of Mr. Lincoln.

Should Lincoln succeed, he will, at the expiration of that second term, be still eligible to another term; and we can readily conceive from the way in which he has used his patronage already, that he may, if he be allowed to carry his conservative machine "over the centre" into easy running, repeat himself too often for the matter to be regarded as a joke. There is no safety for Republican liberty under our vastly increased armies and immensely distended national debt, but to restrict our powerful President hereafter to a single term; and the proper way to dictate that amendment to the Constitution, is to rebuke Mr. Lincoln's aspirations for a re-election.

The country is all right in tone. It has been willing to laugh at Mr. Lincoln's jokes, for a season; but now that the true strain of our institutions is approaching, it requires courage and decorum in the chair of State.—For our part, we believe the people will, in this matter, meet with the relief they wish. We can conceive how a popular tumult may, in its first emotions, upheave some *jocose clodpole* to the apex, but we cannot conceive how, in the face of dripping guillotines and a rocking empire, *Jack Bunsby* could be elected to preside over a period like that of the old French revolution for a second term!

GENERAL COOPER'S NEW MILITARY COURTS.—Our attention has been directed to certain extraordinary terms in Adjutant-General Cooper's recent general order to establish military courts. This order confers the right to imprison any person whatever on a simple order of a military officer.

Now, although Congress suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, this by no means authorized unlawful and irregular arrests. Such is not in the title of the bill. It is an act entitled "an act to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*." The suspension of this by no means involved arbitrary arrests.

The right of Congress to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, in cases of persons lawfully arrested, were conferred by the Constitution, but we have failed to find where the power was conferred to sanction unlawful arrests. This is the ground recently taken by the Legislature of Georgia in the passage of what are known as the "Stephen's resolutions."

The practice of General Cooper claims that when the late Congress passed the bill to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, they did something more than to prevent that great right from being misused to thwart justice.—It claims that they not only suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases, but repealed that clause of our Constitution which provides that "no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized."

Such, at least, is the effect of the general order referred to, which authorizes arrests by military order, without any warrant or any foundation whatever in oath or affirmation. The practical execution of General Cooper's ideas would be simple despotism. He has fallen into a stupid error: that the suspension of the Habeas corpus was tantamount to the power of arbitrary arrest, when the fact is that the Constitution provides against such in a separate and independent clause, which has not been repealed.—*Examiner*.

HOUSING DOGS.—The Boston *Herald*, in its report of the debate of Saturday, says Gen. [illegible] has been twice [illegible] in the last two years—the regulations to trade with the Northern States, and the most penitentiary laws enacted by the Confederate Congress having had a depressing effect on trade. A great reluctance manifested by holders of liquors, &c., to receive shipment before the first of March, it being understood that after that date such articles will not be admitted into any Confederate port.

THE ALABAMA AT SINGAPORE.—The following extract from a letter, dated Singapore, December 26, and referring to the recent visit of the *Alabama* to that port, will be read with interest:

The Alabama is not large, barely 1000 tons, but she has the air of a dare-devil craft that would hesitate but little to test her strength against a much stronger enemy. She is very low in the water, and extremely long, but the most remarkable feature of her build is her extreme narrowness; her beam amidships we should set down at a very little, if anything, over 27 feet. She has tremendous spars, and her greatest spread of canvas is in her fore and aft sails, which are of gigantic proportion. Under canvas alone she has gone as much as 13 1-2 knots. Her armament consist of six 32 pounders, smoothbore broadside guns, and two large pivot guns, one forward the other aft, the former being rifled for 100 pound shot, and the latter a smoothbore for 68 pound shot.

Everything on deck is in splendid order, and of the very best material. The engine room is a picture of neatness, and the engines are double cylinders, of 300 horse power (nominal,) though capable of being worked to considerably over that power. Under steam alone she has gone 14 to 15 knots. The impression which a thorough inspection of the vessel, left on our minds, was that she is essentially a handy craft, capable of the most rapid movements, and effective to the extent of her strength. We had been accustomed to think that she was slightly built, but this is a mistake, for, though wooden built, she presents a side equal in strength to that of any modern vessel of war of her size. When talked to here about the hard push the Southerners were having for it, Captain Semmes, pointing to the Confederate flag over his head, said:

"It is no matter, that flag never comes down"—a bold and confident boast, which only time can test the truth of.

A MASQUERADE BALL BROKEN UP.—For some time past the building on Franklin street, known as the Varieties, just below the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, has been the scene of balls given and attended by women of ill-fame and their associates, military and civil, much to the annoyance and disturbance of the guests of the Ballard House, and other respectable persons residing in the neighborhood. On Friday night, says the *Whig*, between eleven and twelve o'clock, on complaint of several citizens, the Mayor sent his police down to break up one of these balls then going on. Some how, a knowledge of the approach of the police was conveyed to some of the company, who began to disperse immediately. When the police arrived, crowds were pouring out of the building, and hacks were in great request. The music and dancing, were still, however, going on. The police caught in the building eighteen white women, one negro woman and about thirty men—as many more escaped by jumping from the windows. The giver of the ball, one Mary Davis, they caught behind a bar in the front part of the house, dealing out whiskey. The men were permitted to depart. The women, by order of the Mayor, were carried to the cage, and kept there till Saturday morning, when they were brought up to the Mayor's Court.

The Mayor warned them against attempting any more balls in a respectable portion of the town, and required them all to give security in $300 to keep the peace, except Mary Davis, whom he fined $100 for selling whisky without a license, and required to give $500 security to keep the peace and be of good behavior.

The court room was crowded by a throng of the admirers of the women, and a horrid looking set they were—flat headed, big jawed, greasy and flashily dressed.

BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.—Speculating on this subject the *Dispatch* says:

It seems to be believed that Burnside is fitting out an expedition at Annapolis, for what point is not known.—Whether it is intended to operate in North Carolina or to form one of the various columns which the Yankee press have announced will be concentrated for an attack upon this city, remains to be seen. Our military authorities will be apprised in due time, as they possibly are already, of his purposes, and will be prepared to give him a hospitable reception. Burnside is not an unknown man in these latitudes. The battle of Fredericksburg has made his name notorious. Nothing could surpass the fool-hardiness with which he dashed his heavy masses against impregnable bulwarks on that occasion, but the extreme caution with which he kept his own heroic person out of danger. This, we know, is a distinguishing virtue of Yankee Generals, but he carries it to excess. After the battle he had the candor to acknowledge that he was not competent to the trust reposed in him, and has since been principally engaged in making war upon non-combatants and robbing hen roosts. *We shall be glad to see* Burnside again, though he is not likely to be trusted hereafter with the management of anything that involves brains or personal courage.

THIRTY-EIGHTH N. C. MILITIA.—Through the kindness of Col. Nathan Ivy we have been furnished with the following, which is important to all whom it may concern. The companies are expected to report themselves in the following order as heretofore notified by Adjutant John G. Willis:

Friday, April 1st,

Company A—Capt. Wm. H. Dodd.
" B—Lt. D. C. Murray.
" D—Capt. J. C. S. Lumsden.
" E—Capt. W. T. Womble

Saturday, April 2nd.

Company C—Capt. S. Walter Scott.
" I—Capt. John M. Brewer.
" F—Lt. J. W. Traywick.

Monday, April 4th.

Company K—Capt. A. R. Horton.
" L—Capt. R. S. Perry.
" M—Capt. J. Rob't Jeffreys.

Tuesday, April 5th.

Company G—Capt. Joseph Blake.
" H—Capt. W. D. Crowder.
" N—Lt. Rand.

Proceedings of the Town Council.

RALEIGH, March 30, 1864.

Regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held this evening. Present: Wm. H. Harrison, Esq., Mayor. Messrs. N. S. Harp, Dr. Wm. H. McKee, A. L. Lougee, Col. W. H. Tucker, A. Creech, P. Overby, J. J. Overby, W. R. Richardson and S. W. Scott. Commissioners.

The proceedings of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following accounts were presented, read and, on motion, allowed, viz:

C. H. Horton, Watchman,		$40 25
M. U. Luter,	"	63 25
W. C. Parker,	"	47 50
Wm. Beeves,	"	63 25
E. A. Johnson,	"	60 25
C. A. Driver,	"	60 00
Wm. Overby,	"	61 25
Joe Miller, for getting stone,		93 25

The following gentlemen were appointed assessors of the city property for the present year, viz:

Western Ward—Thos. H. Briggs, Esq.
Middle Ward—Jas. McKimmon.
Eastern Ward—R. W. Haywood.

On motion the Assessors were allowed $3 per day for their services.

On motion of Col. Tucker, ordered that stone be purchased of J. O'Rorke, Esq., when it may be required for the use of the City.

On motion of Mr. Harp, ordered that the City Auctioneers be allowed to pay their taxes in the present currency.

On motion of Col. Tucker, ordered that the City Treasurer be requested to exchange the funds belonging to the City in his hands on the best terms he can.

On motion of Mr. Harp, Mr. E. A. Johnson, watchman, was excused from the charges brought against him.

On motion of Col. Tucker, ordered that Mr. Grimes be allowed to pay 15 cents per foot for grave yard lot laid off for Mr. Hoyt, deceased.

On motion of Mr. Harp the Ordinance passed at the last meeting of the Board, fixing the price of $1 per foot for burying grounds for citizens and $1.50 per foot for non-residents, was rescinded,

And, on motion, the price for burial grounds was established at 25 cents per square foot for citizens and 50 cents per foot for non-residents.

On motion of Mr. Creech, ordered that all persons having purchased lots, at the prices of $1 and $1.50 per foot, the excess amount be refunded to them.

Carpenter, Messrs. Creech & Litchford were re-appointed Auctioneers for the City;

Also, James M. Towles, Esq., was re-appointed Auctioneer.

On motion of Dr. McKee, ordered that the Mayor be requested to draw up a memorial to the Legislature, soon to convene, praying that body to donate certain public lands to the city for burying grounds.

On motion of Mr. Henry, ordered that all outstanding claims now due, on which drafts have been drawn on the Treasurer, shall be paid in the old issue.

Ordered that the Board adjourned.

J. J. CHRISTOPHERS, Clerk.

HATTERS WANTED.

THREE OR FOUR JOURNEYMAN HATTERS CAN find constant employment and good wages, by applying to the undersigned at Statesville, N. C.

March 29-3w WITTKOWSKY & CO.